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TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1901.

Subscriptions by Mail, Portpaid. ATLY, per Month..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....

ATLY AND SUNDAY, per Month.... age to fereign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Eloeque No. 12, near Grand Rotel, and que He. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

21 our friends who favor us with manuse stab to have rejected articles returned, they

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The End of the Conger Boom. Just before sailing from San Francisco for China, Minister CONGER practically withdrew from the canvass for the Repub-

an nomination for Governor of Iowa, and at the same time expressed regret that he had allowed himself to figure as a candidate. At least, such is the interpretation we think may be put upon the folwine remarks of Mr. CONGER:

at I would accept the nomination if it can -if the party and State wanted or needed me. There is not the unanimous desire that was repre to me, and I am sorry that even tentatively

In order to gain full acceptance of this view of his recent candidacy, Mr. Concen his to say frankly who it was that misrepnted to him the actual state of public timent in Iowa. Who persuaded him that a unanimous desire existed among the Republicans of lows that he should the next Governor?

At the very beginning of his singular campaign many of the leading Republican newspapers of Iowa, in a tone of perfect friendliness to Mr. Conger personally, told him plainly the exact truth about the situation. They informed him that the authorised use of his name, and his own attitude of passive willingness, were disturbing factors and a misfortune to the party. They advised him to come out equarely, one way or the other, and if he wished to enter the race to enter it on the same terms as other aspirants for the honor of the nomination.

Minister Congen was long enough at home to discover for himself that these organs of his party told him neither more nor less than the truth. There was no general demand for Mr. Conger's services Governor. The sentiment of the Republicen party in Iowa was overwhelmingly st his nomination this year. Yet Mr. Congra seems to have preferred the advice of certain persons who, as he now tardily discovers, have been misrepresenting things to him, to the plain and easily of ordinary perception could obtain by using his eyes and his ears. It is only after lusive demonstration of the futility of his boom that he withdraws regretting that he has allowed his name "to be

used so muo For his own sake Minister Congen ought to expose the men who have misled him. Otherwise the idea will remain that when he came home from Pekin he was not at all sure whether his presence in China would continue to be desired by the Administration, and was accordingly anxious to provide for himself an alternative station of public usefulness.

Settled.

Whether the evacuation of Pekin by the foreign troops still remaining there shall take place on Aug. 14, the anniversary of the relief of the legations, or, as the comnder of the British contingent prefers, tween Aug. 17 and 20, it is evident that an agreement concerning all the matters undecided, except the commercial treaties, cannot be postponed much more than a month longer. It seems indispensable that not only the total amount of the ademnity and the interest payable thereon, but also the sources of income ear-marked for the purpose, should be fixed upon before the Imperial Court returns to the capital. Should this precaution be neglected, a new military and naval expedition may possibly be required.

According to our telegrams, the neces of prompt and definite action has at last been brought home to the Ministers of the allied Powers at Pekin. The report is confirmed that China has consented to distribute among the Powers, in proportion to their respective claims, bonds amounting in the aggregate to 450,000,000 tack, and bearing 4 per cent, interest. In order to avoid any further delay in the issance of these securities, Japan is said to have waived her request for an additional indemnity, representing the considerable difference between the face value of her nds and the sum for which they can be

sold by her in the market. It remains to be seen whether the welcome withdrawal of this demand, which would have provoked corresponding claims on the part of other Powers whose credit is relatively weak on the stock exanges of the world, was brought about through an intimation that Russia would make such concessions in Corea as will assure Japanese ascendancy in that country. Be that as it may, the exhibition of forbearance by the Mikado's Government has removed the last obstacle to the solution of the indemnity problem with the exception of the still-pending controversy concerning the revenues to be set apart for the service

of the new debt.

It will be remembered that, at the outset of the discussion of this question, Russia backed by certain other Powers, proposed that the customs duties levied in treaty ports should be raised from 5 per cent. ad valorem, payable in silver, to 10 per cent, payable in gold. This proposal was naturally discountenanced by Great Britain, which is the largest purveyor of foreign goods to China, and which apprehended that the increased duties might lessen the consumption of her commodities. For a time our State Department cooperated with the British Foreign Office in resisting the Russian project. We understand that Secretary HAY is now inclined to favor a compromise in the matter, for two reasons First, the grave doubt concerning China's ability to provide for the new debt and at the same time defray the cost of internal administration in the absence of an increased income from customs duties; and, secondly, the obvious expediency of extricating the United States from the Chinese entanglement as quickly as possible. In pursuance of a conciliatory polley, the suggestion has been made that, while China shall first endeavor to meet the requirements of the new debt from the sources of revenue already designated for the pur-

her, in case those resources shall fall short. to raise the customs duties to 10 per cent. This is a substantial concession on our part in the interest of the restoration of peace and order in the Middle Kingdom; for, next to Great Britain, the United States have most to lose by the mooted change in the Chinese tariff.

If Great Britain rejects this compromise,

she will be responsible for interminable

delays in the adjustment of the indemnity question. No doubt the British Foreign Office will argue that, if China can find a

pretext for saddling upon foreign importers the bulk of the burden imposed by the new debt, she will be sure to seize it. The answer is that if the control of the sources of revenue first set apart for the interest and amortization of the indemnity bonds is placed in the hands of Sir ROBERT HART, an honest and strenuous effort will certainly be made to demonstrate their adequacy for the purpose.

In any event, it is probable that British subjects interested in China's foreign trade would rather see the duties on imports doubled than witness an indefinite prolongation of the existing anarchy and commercial depression.

A German Declaration of War. The remarkable person who writes in the Evening Post of German-American relations pictures the population subject to the Kaiser as standing "aghast" at our "unessary war " for the liberation of Cuba, but as having resolved magnanimously to treat our conduct toward Spain " like the behavior of an ill-mannered younger brother, not to be passed over without severe comment, and to be ended at once by family agreement, if possible, yet not

to be made a cause for future resentment." The interesting thing about the Evening Post's description of German sentiment respecting American conduct in the late war, is that it applies perfectly, we should say, to the Hon. CARL SCHURZ's ideas and sentiments concerning that war and its consequences. It was the Hon. CARL SCHURZ who stood aghast. It was the Hon. CARL SCHURZ who magnanimously resolved to treat the United States Gov ernment's management of the war like the behavior of an ill-mannered younger brother. It was the Hon. CARL SCHURZ who would not pass over that conduct without severe comment, but magnanimously refrains from making it a cause for eternal resentment. The only mistake of the Evening Post is in identifying the mind of the Hon. CARL SCHURZ with the spirit and genius of the great German

nation But here is a German newspaper, the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg, actually declaring war upon the United States, not on account of our conduct toward Spain, but upon grounds as complimentary to this country as they are creditable to the good sense and industrial enterprise of our Teutonic brethren across the sea. Read the Hamburger Fremdenblatt's declaration of hostilities:

"The steel manufactories of the United States which two decades ago were in their infancy, to-day trol the markets of the world, dictate either di rectly or indirectly the prices of iron and steel in al ountries, and, partly through the richness of their supply of tron ores and coal, partly by the use of labor aving machinery and skilful, effective means of transportation, have attained a position to not only compete with the older iron and steel-producing cour tries, but even to profitably export their products to

"American tools, especially hatchets, ares, files poring implements, &c., enjoy by reason of their ex sellent quality the hest reputation, and, in spite of their higher price, stand above competition in nearly the whole world. Also in sewing machines, bleydes and agricultural implements of every itates has begun to drive England and German

rom the world's markets. We must fight Americanism with its own method the battle must be fought with their weapons, and wherever possible their weapons must be bettered and improved by us. Or. to speak with other and more practical words, Germany—Europe—must adopt improved and progressive methods is every department of industry; must use more, and more fective machinery. Manufacturers as well as mer chants must go to America, send thither their assi ants and workingmen, not merely to superficially hearys the methods there employed, but to study them thoroughly, to adopt them, and wherever poaible to improve upon them, just as the American

Thus it is that Germany proposes to fight the United States of America. And that is the only sort of war there should be between the two nations.

"Christian" in the Virginia Constitution

The very striking discussion provoked in the Virginia Constitutional Convention over the proposition to strike out the word 'Christian" in the Bill of Rights was ended on Friday last by the retention of the word by a vote of 7 to 4 in the committee to which the question was referred.

The clause in which the term occurs is to this effect: " That it is the mutual duty of all to practise Christian forbearance, love and charity toward each other." When the subject came up originally in the committee a motion was made to strike out simply " Christian," but a substitute eliminating the whole clause was passed, on the ground that it implied a religious discrimination unjustifiable because of the complete separation of Church and State in Virginia. Last Friday, however, when the question was again brought up, the committee reversed its action and restored the clause; and the Richmond Times says that "there will be no fight on the floor of the convention against " its retention. How sharply the committee turned about is shown by the circumstance that while originally only one member voted against the elimination, the number on that side

was increased to seven last Friday. The reason for this reaction seems to have been very plain. The committee had "heard from the country" meanwhile. Protests against the exclusion came from all Christian Churches except the Baptist, and they were so loud that it was feared that the Constitution would not be ratified if they were not heeded. I give it to you as my candid judgment," said the President of the convention, the Hon. JOHN GOODE, " that if this thing is done," or the clause in question rescinded, we had just as well adjourn and go home, for the Constitution will be defeated; the Christian people all over this State cannot be convinced that this is not an attack on

Christianity." Advocates of the exclusion of the clause referred to the facts that " there are only three States in the Union that now have the word in their Constitutions" and that Virginia is the only State which has held a Constitutional Convention in the last eighty years and has retained the word 'Christian' in the Constitution." CALISCH of Richmond, writing to the Dispatch of that town in behalf of the Jews. freely acknowledged the "untold benefit which the Christian religion has bestowed on the human race, for all that is powerful and permanent in Christianity has

contended that "it has no just claim to recognition in the Constitution of the State, a purely secular instrument that should no more make discrimination in favor of, or against any religious shade of thought than does a deed of conveyance of property." "If this be a legally Christian State, would these gentlemen," he asked, "take a logical step farther to make the profession of Christianity a pre-

requisite of citizenship and suffrage?" The question, however, was decided in favor of retaining the word * Christian as a proceeding necessary to the popular ratification of the Constitution.

Washington and the Bowels of the Earth.

An elaborate bill for the establishment of a Department of Mining was submitted to the Trans-Mississippi Congress which has been in session in Cripple Creek, and it will be introduced into Congress. The bill provides for a Bureau of Coal and Iron Mines, a Bureau of Mines of Copper, Lead Zinc and Precious Metals; a Bureau of Mineral Oils and Natural Gases, Rocks and Clava: a Bureau of Chemistry and Assaying; and for the transfer of the Geological Survey from the Interior Department to the Department of Mining.

The author of the bill, Col. E. F. BROWN of Aspen, told the Trans-Mississippi Congrees that " the miners ask for recognition. Up to the present time the mining industry as received very little attention from Washington. It has grown to its present proportions through the remarkable abilties of our miners and their boldness in attacking and overcoming difficulties in scientific mining that had been considered insurmountable." The same boldness and ability will continue to give the mining industry the same extraordinary success that it has had for many years. What can the Government do for the miners? What do they need of "recognition?" Are the bowels of the earth to be affected by the organization of a Department of Mining?

Col. BROWNE complains that the Treasury's summary of exports is incorrect and unjust in the matter of mining production The miners," he says, " want statisticians and the authorities at Washington to be fair, at least." Undoubtedly: and undoubtedly the statisticians and the authorities at Washington wish to be fair. Yet a Mining Department for the preparation of statistics satisfactory to the miners seems a little superfluous.

We hold that the less the Federal Government sticks its nose into private business the better for business and the better for the Government: and the Cabinet s big enough, not to say too big, already. But these notions seem to be getting old fashioned. The politicians have no obection to making a few more offices. The Democrate, in spite of their occasional absent-minded patter about "strict construction." seem to like a benevolently naternal Government. The mining industry is strong enough, especially in the West, to make Senators and Representatives in Congress anxious to oblige it in reason. Finally, since the Commissioner of Agriculture was promoted into a Secretary of Agriculture, the miners may feel that they are just as much entitled to a Department as the farmers. And probably they are Just as much-and fust as little. Some of the manufacturers and merchants want a Department of Commerce and Manufactures. Queer, isn't it, how tremendously the miners and manufacturers and merchants have succeeded hitherto without "recognition " from the

But there will never be departments enough for the statesmen who want light and "genteel" employment.

The Passing of the Sword.

According to our despatch yesterday morning, the British army authorities have decided that in the future dismounted officers are to carry carbines instead of swords when on active service and during manœuvres. This decision is the result of the experience of officers in the South African war, early in the course of which it was discovered that the display of any distinctive marks of rank rendered the wearer a target for Boer riflemen. At first the British officers fought against the precaution of abolishing visible marks of rank; but it was not long before they yielded, feeling that more life and less glory was petter than more glory and less life.

Thus in a little war with a despised foe, the British have found themselves obliged to throw away the sword, the weapon of a gentleman and an officer. The sword has sen useless for half a century, at least; but to wear it was the mark of an officer, and its abolition is to be regretted because of its history.

We have not abolished the sword yet; but if in our Spanish and Filipino wars we had met enemies of the caliber of the Boers, it is probable that in our army, too, it would have been sheathed forever. Its passing is a sign of the times.

A naval officer has suggested that Admiral DEWEY be sent to represent our navy at the poronation of King EDWARD VII. next year, command of a squadron composed of the best types of our warships. The matter has not been taken up by the Department yet; but if a naval representative is to be sent-it is customary to send one to a function of the sort-Admiral Daway should go, at the head of a fleet of our best ships

On June 10 a body of our troops under Capt WILLIAM H. WILHELM, Twenty-first Infantry, was ambushed by the Filipino insurgents near Lipa, in the Province of Luzon. Capt. ANTON SPRINGER, First Infantry, second command, and Second Lieut, WALTER H LEE, Jr. Corps of Engineers, were killed at once. Capt. WILBELM died of wounds two days later. Lieut. CHARLES R. RAMSAY. Twenty-first Infantry, and four enlisted men were wounded and the insurgents were dispersed. Lieut. Ramsay has just died of his wounds, the engagement thus resulting in the death of every officer with the troopsa very unusual death list, but one that shows the gallantry of the officers. Capt. Wil. HELM had been recommended for a medal of honor, and Capt SPRINGER for a brevet for gallantry. Lieut. RAMSAY and Lieut. LEE show by their death that, had they lived, they too would have won such honor as our laws permit an army officer to receive. The army is the poorer for the loss of these four officers

claim at El Reno. Is he going to grow up with the Klowa-Comanche country? Is he looking forward to a Senatorship, an office which ungrateful Kansas has never shown any sign of giving him?

Mrs. UROUBART LEE of Chicago will take the chair of parliamentary law in the University of California next fall. She has lectured on parliamentary law in a number of cities and her knowledge of the subject has been attested by the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED and other parliamentarians

inctions and refinements should recomm it to women, and in the crowd of women's clubs, congresses and meetings, more than a smattering is becoming necessary to

woman with an arder for distinction The report of the librarian of the Chicago Public Library for the year ending May 31 hows that most of the reading of its readers is in fiction and juvenile literature. Of the volumes taken out, 45.20 per cent. were novels; 28.64 per cent. books for the young; 6.27 per cent. history and biography; 5.04 per cent. geography and travels; 1.40 per cent. poetry and drama. Ultimately the novelists for the grown and for the ungrown will drive the writers of other sorts of books out of the

An officer of the Army Medical Department proposes to make use of recent developments in photography in obtaining records of enments and identifications. The present elaborate card system he finds expensive n money, time and effort; in its place, he suggests that recruits be photographed pefore a large chart divided into squares, so that the finished picture will show every dimension of the body, without the necessity f laboriously measuring them. The apparaas needed would be a camera with a fixed focus and a sheet of muslin six and one-half feet square stamped in figures, and having black space on it whereon to record the name of the recruit, the date, and the name of the examining surgeon. The photographs would be filed in the War Department, indexed and classified for reference. The expense of nstalling the system might be an objection o the plan; but with the various plants once acquired, the cost of operating the proposed plan would be little. The suggestion might well be tried at some recruiting stations, and compared with the present methods of identification in the points of rapidity, cost and ease of operation

Poor New England! Poor rest of mankind! The lobster wanes. The clam is said to be failing even in Rhode Island, the very heart of clambakery. What would New Eng-land be without clams and lobsers? Indeed, what would human life be in a clamicas are sufficient substitutes. Petroleum may take the place of coal; but who and what can take the place of the clam and the lobster?

The Democracy is not a one-man party. - Chicago It's a one-horse party

NEGROES AND THE BLECTORAL VOTE leme Would Cut It Down Where Negroes Are

Disfranchised: Others Would Not. NEW ORLEANS, La. July 22 -There is a split among the negroes here as to the attitude they should assume on the suffrage question and the disfranchisement of negro voters. All agree on the action taken in testing the constitutionality of the "grandfather" clause in the Louisiana Constitution; but last Friday meeting called by Walter Cohen of th United States Land Office indorsed the plank of the Ohio platform and urged Congress to cut down the Congressional and electoral

cut down the Congressional and electoral vote of all States in proportion to the number of negroes disfranchised. Their action has raised a storm and a great many negroes have come forward to declare that they are opposed to the resolution, and believe that this will react on the negro and tend to bring about more hostile legislation.

Prominent among the objectors is the Rev. A. E. P. Albert, pastor of the Westley Chapel, the oldest and largest colored congregation in the oity, and editor of the Southussian Christian Advocate. The Rev. Mr. Albert declares that the resolutions adopted at Friday's meeting were suicidal and says:

"The negroes of the South could adopt no more suicidal policy than to advocate the curtailment of Southern representation in Congress in the Electoral College. We cannot afford to forever remain an alien and antagonistic element to the State and section in which we live and in which are all that man holds most sacred on earth, our firesides, our altars and the graves of our fathers. The question of the Constitutionality of our State Constitution, which has never been ratified by the people, as required by the Constitution of the grandclause especially, which confers her citizens not within the reach of others, should be tested by all means, but nothing will be gained by injuring, politically or otherwise, the State in which we have and intend to live."

MRS. CLARISSA J. HUYLER'S WILL. Her Spirit Pictures and Her Books

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 22 -The will of Mrs. Clarissa J. Huyler, the spiritualistic medium of Luther R. Marsh, who departed this life in April, was offered for probate at Goshen to-day. The sum of \$1,000 is set saide from the estate for the erection of a monument, and the executors are directed to pay the funeral and legal expenses, also the funeral expenses of Luther R. March Esq., and all her debts, including mertgages Esq., and all her debts, including mergages upon any real estate she or her husband, J. J. Huyler, might own, from the proceeds of insurance policies she owns upon the life of Luther R. Marsh. To Mr. Marsh is be queathed all the pictures, portraits and paintings, known as the spirit pictures, also the books that were formerly his, together with the bookcases containing them. Whatever money remains from the insurance on the life of Mr. Marsh she directs shall be invested for the use of Clarence Huyler, son of her adopted son J. J. Huyler, Jr. of New York city, until the child shall attain his majority, at which time he shall receive the principal, with all its accumulations.

To the husband are left the use and income of the real estate as long as he shall live. To the husband are left the use and income of the real estate as long as he shall live, and then it is to be divided between J. J. Huvler, Jr., and his children, share and share alike. Vacant lots at Congers, N. Y., and land on Solitaire Island on the coast of Maine are left to the husband and then to J. J. Huyler, Jr., who is also to get a part of the deceased spiritualists diamonds, and the family plane and organ. To his children are left the rest of the diamonds of which she was possessed. The value of the estate is estimated at about \$50,000.

Could Man Have Wings if He Wanted 'Em? TO THE BOTTOR OF THE SUN-Ser: In reply to Von Hartmann's assertion that "birds do not fly because they have wings, but have wings because they wanted to fly." "F. M. C.." in this morning's Sun, ell us that, as man has had a desire to fly for thou sands of years and has evolved no wings, therefore Von Hartmann's declaration is rubbish. Man has never, universally, had a desire to fly; the thought has been, and is, whimsteal. He has never had a profound, impelling, deep-rooted desire to live in the air, the expression of which has been needed to con-

serve the race in the struggle for existence.

Is "F. M. C.," sure that our arms were not once wings, and that the evolution from wings to arms was not brought about by the persistence in consciousness of the fact that life on terra firms was not so precarious as life in the air! Is he so sure that the starry universe contains no worlds wherein there are winged intelligences? Man walks on the earth will fly when he finds that that is the only possible way to survive in the struggle for existence not more wonderful to evolve wings than it is to lose And what is there absurd in the idea of flying ele-

phants? Has familiarity dulled your correspondent

to the wonder of a walking elephant? One is not less wonderful than the other. The law which holds an elephant to the ground is as ineffably mysterious as the law that sends an eagle into the air. And the elephant will fly and the eagle will walk when nature finds the change necessary to subserve her ends. The miracle of the caterpillar and butterfly goes on incessantly directly under the eyes of our Gradrrinds. Things do take wings under our very noses Suppose it took ten millions of years to perfect the netamorphosis of the caterpillar into the butterfly what are ten million years to eternity? Grant the World-Spirit eternity, infinity, endiess desire and Endless change and the conception of winged men becomes almost commonplace

NEW YORK, July 21. BENJ. DR CASSERRS.

of ladybugs, the Berkshire farmers are not so far wrong in opposing their expatriation. It is well known to lovers of flowers that these insects are inraluable in a garden, because of their insatiable appe tite for the plant-louse (aphis). Even the larve, I am told, feed on the "green fly." I have a few dozen ladybugs in my small garden, but they are not for

SECRETARY GAGE'S REPLY TO ITALY. THE NON-UNION MILLS AND THEIR information on Which He Refuses Liquidation of Entries of Italian Sugar.

WASHINGTON, July 22. -Secretary Gage ent to the State Department his reply to the Italian Government's recent communica ion on the subject of the alleged bounty on sugar offered to exporters by that Government. Some weeks ago the Treasury De partment ordered Collectors of Customs at the various ports to refuse liquidation of entry in the possible event of importation of sugars from Italy until it could be deternined what rate of countervailing duty should be imposed under the tariff, to cover the bounts said to be offered by the Italian Government to exporters.

The Italian Foreign Office promptly sent communication to the State Department which was transmitted to the Treasury Department, denying the existence of a sugar bounty provision in Italy's tariff law, and stating moreover that Italy had not exported any sugar. The production of sugar in that country, it was said, is insufficient to meet the demands of home consumption, and therefore none could be spared for export.

Secretary Gage in his reply explains that the order to customs (ficers was made necessary by a certain intimation that some Italian sugar would be imported at New York and by the contemporaneous information that Italy offered a bounty to sugar exporters in that ocuntry. The hint that some sugar from Italy would be imported at New York was obtained from letters addressed to the Treasury Department by merchants in New York inquiring whether a beauty on exports of sugar existed in Italy. The Department read in newspapers, some of them published in France, references to the alleged Italian bounts.

in France, reservince to the alleges its interest of bounty.

While admitting that this observed of information could not be accepted as conclusive by the Department. Secretary Cage says that there was no recourse under the law. in view of the possible importation of Italian sugar, but to refuse liquidation of Italian sugar, but to refuse liquidation of Italian sugar, but to refuse liquidation of Italian could be officially investigated. He is now awaiting the arrival of a full copy of the Italian law, and the order to Collectors of Customs relating to Italian sugar will have to stand until this copy is received and examined by the experts of the Treasury Department.

PHILIPPINE URBANA TAX. The Commission Votes to Apply It as Municipal

and Provincial Funds. WASRINGTON, July 22 .- An important act recently adopted by the Philippine Comission, a copy of which has just been received at the War Department, provides that the Urbana tax, the industrial tax the stamp taxes and the sums collected under the regulations for the cutting of timber upon public lands and all other taxes known as inland revenue taxes, shall cease to be levied and collected as revenue for the central government of the archipelago,

but shall be applied as provincial and municipal funds.
Under the Spanish control of the Philippines all revenues from such taxes were sent to the central government and the provinces and the municipalities never received any benefit from the money. It is provided that one-half such revenue shall go to the municipalities in which collected and one-half shall be paid into the provincial treasury for the provinces in which collected. shall be paid into the provincial treasury for the provinces in which collected. Collec-tions derived from the outting of timber are to be applied to the provinces but will be col-lected by the central government and depos-ticed in the insular treasury and appropriated to the province to which it belongs.

JUDGE NOYES GETS A VACATION.

May Answer the Charges Against Him to Person to the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- The Department of fustice received a letter to-day from Judge Arthur H. Noves of the United States District Court at Nome, Alaska, asking leave of absence to visit the States. The desired per-mission was granted and Judge Noyes will be allowed to leave his post immediately upon receiving the Department's letter, which will probably be in about a month

Early in the spring the Attorney-General forwarded to Judge Noyes a copy of the charges that had been filed in the Department of Justice against him, alleging mulfeasance in office in connection with the gold mining receiverships at Nome. At that time he was directed to make his reply to the Department directed to make his reply to the Department by mail A few weeks ago, however, the United States Circuit Court for the Minth Circuit in California, summoned Judge Noyag to appear before it to answer to a charge of contempt in connection with the notorious McKenzle receivership As Judge Noyes will have to appear in San Francisco in October, it is presumed at the Department that he will avail himself of the opportunity while in the United States of answering the charges against him in person to the Attorney-General.

OLDEST SCOW ON EARTH.

This One, They Say, Was in Commission 4,500

Years Ago on the Nile. An Egyptian craft that may have held the Nile record about 4,500 years ago, but looks now as if she couldn't beat a garbage soow in a spin seaward, arrived yesterday from Port Said. She didn't come over on her own bottom, not intending to challenge for the America's Cup, and none of the phantoms of the able seamen of the particular king of the XIIIth Dynasty who reigned when the boat was afloat accompanied her. At least, the sailors of the German steamship Hohenfels, on whose forward deck the boat was lashed didn't observe any phantoms, and if anybody can see 'em a German sailor can. The Hohenfels took the boat aboard at Port Said. It had come from Cairo, securely boxed, in charge of the American Express Company, which will ship it to-day to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg. A representative of the express company said that the boat, according to his information, was really 4,500 years old, and had been dug from the bed of the Nile. It will be landed at Erie Basin to-day, when the Hohenfels will dook Then it will be measured, and if it is not two by rail direct to that city. If it is too tall it will be shipped by way of Philadelphia, Folks who have seen the craft say it will go through any tunnel without bumping. It is apparently not more than twenty feet long and hasn't symmetrical lines. boat was affoat accompanied her. At least,

NEW DIRECTORY HAS 406.770 NAMES 45,180 Begin With "5."

Practically every fifth person in Manhat tan and The Bronx has his or her name and address in Trow's Directory for 1901, which will be out to-day. It is volume 115 in the series. There are 405,770 names in the book series. There are 405,770 names in the book of 1,409 pages, as against 285,477 names in the directory of twenty years ago.

Out of those 405,770 names only eleven begin with X. The letter which stands first in the largest number of names is S. It occurs as an initial of the surname 45,189 times, thanks principally to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the Misses Smith and the Smith boys. There are thirty-two columns, three columns to a page of the Smith Eamily, not counting Smith, the Misses of the Smith Lemily, not counting to a page of the Smith Lemily, not counting the Smyths or Smitherses.

The number of names beginning with each letter of the alphabet is:

7,201 S.
20,170 T.
21,258 U.
40,386 V.
7,989 W.
7,100 X.
15,101 V.
924 Z.
21,238 21,474 P. 30,254 Q. 1,569 R. To get the information for the dire of 1901, 325 persons had to canvass the for seventy days.

The Roman Catholic Church and Freemasonry

From the London Guardian. At the present day if a Mason goes to confession he cannot receive absolution; in Italy he is further Catholics are bound to denounce the chief Masons, cognoscentes et non denunctantes falling under the ban of excommunication. These things were regu lated by the Bull Apostolicas Sedis.

Is it, then, a fact, as is commonly credited, that no Cetholics are Masons? In Portugal and South America there are many Catholic Masons, and in Italy itself a large number of the professional men belong to the society. The reason is that they can-not get on otherwise, and they take very good care not to publish the fact abroad, or to mention it in con-

Mr. Johnson's Return From Weissnichtwo. From the Abilene Chronicie.

dam April and is much improved in bealth.

s nothing more than a desire finally to get em out of their jobs. Under the present conditions our town has been exceedingly prosperous, and the work-

men have been able to acquire most comfortable and pleasant homes here, and have them paid for, too. The present trouble is not a question of higher wages or less hours work, but it is desire of a certain number of men to con-

CONTENTED MEN.

What a Newspaper in the Heart of the Steel

Country Says of the Situation.

From the Vandegrift Citizen of July 20.

The workmen of the Vandegrift mills can

ok upon the present labor trouble with a

good deal of complacency.

Since the starting of the mills here five years

ago the work has been steady, the wages are

the highest that are paid, the conditions are

so pleasant, the management has been so

fair and just, that there cannot possibly be

any reason for any disaffection or desire

to change. In the unionizing of the mills

they would have everything to lose and nothing

To the workmen here it partakes of grin

numor to hear Mr. Shaffer say that their

ight is to protect the non-union workers. It

trol works that they cannot have any possible claim to, and in which the men working are

and because we are slow to change our cus toms, the inconveniences of a high temperature bring no attempt of alleviation. No changes are made in the hours of business and business men prefer to perspire and to fret beneath a silk "topper" and a frock coat though they would prosper no less and be far more comfortable in flannels and a "straw. The learned professions show no wider sens of what is due to climatic changes. Clergy men, la wyers, and our own profession alike

of what is due to climatic changes. Clergymen, lawyers, and our own profession alike preserve the proprieties and in black coats sweat to their satisfaction.

Women alone, whether guided by the instinct with which they are credited or by the reason in which they are commonly thought deficient, show men in this matter how suitably to adapt costume to climate and to remain cool, active and comfortable, though the sun shine never so flercely. Do men want to vaunt their superior physique that they make such a contrast between the heavy trammels of their own custume and the easy coolness of that of their wives and daughters? On one side a black coat, top hat, stiff shirt and black boots; on the other a light bodice, open or with only lacing at the neck, soft cool skirts, open-work stockings, light shoes, and a parasol.

No one doubts which looks better. Is there any more hesitation in declaring which is healthier and better adapted to activity in a hot atmosphere? We do not suggest that Cornhill should quiver with parasols, or that the Stock Exchange should rustle with the filmsy skirts of hurrying brokers, but why should not light flannels and broad light straw hats be universally adopted in hot weather? Men would be better able to attend to their affairs and, a by no mean unimportant point, would need far less to drink, for they would perspire less. Stiff shirts and stiff collars should be put away in hot weather. When they absorb perspiration they become ridioulous and when they preserve their rigidity they are unhygienic.

An old British habit that the story writers have made much of that of bequeathing sums of money to provide an annual feast for some one, has not died out yet. From time to time the newspapers tell of the distribution of doles of bread and other edibles to old women, or of cakes to children, from the funds of some foundation going back to Queen Elizabeth's time or further. The Dunmow flitch of bacon is still competed for occasionally. Recently a bank official named Boot, a member of the Worshipful Company of Cutlers in London, died and left the reversion of his property, worth \$200,000, after the death of his wife and some other relatives, to the Cutlers' Company trust, with the following recommenda-

in trust, with the following recommendations:

While expressly declaring that he attached no trust conditions or directions to such trust, he expressed a hope, first, that the income therefrom or a part thereof may be applied in detraying the cost of a banquet to be given annually in the Hall of the said Company on the 29th day of July, his birthday, or as near thereto as convenient, and to be known as 'Capt Boot's Dinner,' when the Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants and Livery of the said Company, with or without visitors, will dine together and drink to his memory, and that at such banquet an extract from his will may be read, and that the wines and appointments shall be of the best of their kind, and hospitality shall be dispensed with no niggard hand, and, secondly, he expressed a further hope that any balance of income after paying the cost of such banquet may be devoted to assisting worthy young men in acquiring knowledge of foreign languages by sending them to France, Germany, Russia, Spain, or Italy, for one or two years, at an expense not greater than £80 per annum for each." not greater than £80 per annum for each.

A strange story is told by a Vinalhaven citizen and a man whose "word is as good as his bond." On

the morning of July 13 he arose early and at about 4 o'clock went into his field to mow . The grass was ret with dew and the air was crisp and cool, but not cold enough for the forming of toe or frost. He had whet the soythe. In doing so he grasped the snath of the scythe and to his surprise found it covered by a thin coat of ice for about a foot from the end where the ice with his hand and resumed mowing. After nowing for ten or fifteen minutes he found the snath again lee coated. He removed the lee and proceeded with his work and the third time the ice appeared. He can in no way account for this, unlesses it was caused by the rapid motion of the scythe as it swung through the cool morning air, causing rapid evaporation, or, perhaps, there was a cold current of sait atr drawing in off the water, as his field is situated near the waters of Penobsoot Bay. He thinks it due in part to some chemical action caused by the salt on the grass and evaporation is probable the cause of this he caunot account for the phenomenon and would be pleased if some selentific person would give him some

The Frank and Sententious Texan Editors. From the Pecan Valley News. The man who is afraid to look fairly and equarely

at his own life and character is the man for others to From the Palestine Press

We will state the mudhole which involved the editor in a puglitatic twist on the street has dried up. We started out to dry it up, and we never fall to do what we undertake.

From the Retugio Rectete.

Our paper is late this week for several reasons. The editor was detained at Bustling Beeville a few days the first of the week, then the "Gal-orious Fourth" was celebrated in ye editor's family by a new arrival of the Mary "Yellen" Lease variety. If these excuses are not sufficient we have seventeen other good reasons which will be given on application. But we'll get our paper out yet. If Tom [Hathaway's ice and our supply of 10-year-old "Green Mountain"

Anti-Semite Repartee in London

A neat example of Anti-Semite reparter occurred not long ago at a crowded lock up the river. While the usual manœuvres were going on an overdreessed youth of unmistakeably Jewish type was making himself unduly prominent in directing the various craft hither and thither. At last a quiet man in a

FIGURES FROM THE CENSUA.

An Excess of Males in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Indian Territory

WASRINGTON, July 22 - The Census Burea to-day issued a builetin giving the population by sex. general nativity and color for the States of Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas and for the Indian Territory. In each of three States and Territory considered, there is an excess of males over females, the males constituting \$1.1 per cent of the total population of Indiana, 51.8 per cent of that of lows. 52.3 per cent of that of Kansas and 58.3 per cent of that of Indian Territory.

The foreign-born element in 1900 constitutes somewhat more than one-eighth of the total population of Iowa, while in Kaneas it constitutes a little more than one-twelf: and in Indiana about one eighth. In Indian Territory the proportion of foreign born is very small, this element constituting only 1.2 per cent of the total population for the Territory in 1900 In the consideration the native and foreign-born elements of the population it is necessary to renember that at this census Indians and other persons on Indian reservations are included in the statement of population, which was not the case at preceding censuses. The inclusion of this element affects materially the percentage of native and foreign born, and this is particularly true of Indian Territory, where the Indian population, which is almost claim to, and in which the men working are satisfied and independent.

A worse form of tyranny than this cannot exist anywhere. It is un-American and a strike at the very liberty of which the union prates so much.

The Vandagrift men are men of sense and independence and there is no danger that they will be misled by any effort that may be made to change the present favorable conditions existing here.

Clothes and list Weather.

From the Lances.

In countries where great heat is regularly expected at certain seasons life is adjusted to meet the conditions. Business is abandoned in the hot hours: leisure, few clothes, sleep, and appropriate drinks reign in the place of affairs, which are relegated entirely to the cooler portions of the day. In England, because great heat is so occasional and because great heat is so occasional and because we are slow to change our cus-

POLITICAL NOTES.

There are three contested seats in the Fifty seventh Congress. Under the new apportionment there will be an increase of twenty-nine members in the Philip eighth House of Representatives, making a tot membership of 386. Twenty States share in the crease, twelve Northern States gaining nineteen and eight Southern States gaining ten. New York, Texas

This year's appropriation for the Bureau of Murcipal Statistics is \$11,200, the largest part of which is for salaries.

The Prohibitionists of the United States express great elation over the fact that "in the facal year of 1899, 2, 190 fillest distilleries were seized by marshale 2.101 of which were destroyed and the remainder car ried away. In these raids 711 persons were arrested one man was killed and three were wounded, and what is very suggestive, every one of the distilleries seized was in a license State and not a solltary one in any prohibition State." for this argument, the number of thich stills seized last year was 1,985, and by far the largest number with the exception of four cities, Georgia is a prohibi for violation of the Internal Revenue laws as to whiskey manufacture, 245 were in Georgia.

vember, notwithstanding the fact that these offices, than they have been in any recent election, and that according to all precedent the number of available candidates, on both sides, should be considerable. Practically all the municipal and county offices are to be filled. The contest over the office of Mayor of St. Louis

There is very a great dearth this year of midsummer

which has been pending for some time between Mr Parker, the Republican candidate, and Rolla Wells, the successful Democratic nominee, has been abandoned by the former. The Missouri Supreme Court has seven members, of whom six are Demo

1880 and 1890, and 25 per cent. between 1890 and 1900, but it is, outside of Wheeling, which is practi cally an Ohio town, lacking in large cities, having no other city of as much as 12,000 population

The population of Hunterdon county, N. J., which includes Flemington, Frenchiown and Bloo and which Bryan carried at the Presidential elections of 1896 and 1900, is not increasing at a rate so rapid as to alarm the Republican minority of the tion of Hunterdon was \$8,356; last year it was \$5,507

This year, for the first time in New York, there will be no State candidate on the municipal ticket of any party and the name of the Mayoralty candle date will be at the top of the column of both politica parties. In three very important municipal con tests in New York, in 1886, when Ahram 8. Hewitt defeated Henry George and Theodore Roosevelt for Mayor; in 1890, when Hugh J. Grant defeated Francle M. Scott, and in 1897, when Robert A. Van Wyck defeated Benjamin F. Tracy and Seth Low, there was no State ticket voted for, but in each year there was a vacancy on the bench of the Court of Appeals and the candidates for this office were at the head of the several party tickets. This year there is no such vacancy, and the candidate for Mayor will be W. Peckham, in 1890 Robert Earl, and in 1897 Alton B. Parker were elected Court of Appeals Judges.

of 1806 was 82,522. Last year it was 58,528, a gain of 6,000 in four years. Queens county in the same

Under the new Congressional apportionment, Wes Virginia, a closely contested State, will have three Republican members. Washington and California are two States which have not reached an agreement upon reapportionment. Each State gets one addi tional Representative, and in the campaign of 1902 they will be elected at large.

A census made by the County Commissioner of the citizens of Dauphin county, Pa., which includes the city of Harrisburg, shows subject to military duty 9,737 in Harrisburg, and 9,921 in the county, a total of 19,658, a gain over the last enrollment of 251.

name of Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indians for the Republican nomination for President in 1904. recalls the fact that Mr. Fairbanks, like the late Ben jamin Harrison, the last Republican President from Indiana, and Thomas A. Hendricks, the last Demo cratic Vice President from that State, was born in Ohio. He is a native of Unionville in Union county and was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1874. Sens tor Fairbanks, like his colleague. Senator Beveridge also born in Ohio, is a resident of Indianapolis.

Attorney-General Montague of Virginia is a can didate for the Democratic nomination for in that State. Attorney General John P. Elkin of Pennsylvania is a candidate to succeed Gov. Stone.

The terms of the present Mayors of the following cities expire on Dec. 31: Albany, a Republican; Bing hamton, a Democrat: Buffalo, a Democrat; New York a Democrat: Rochester, a Republican; Schenectady a Democrat. Syracuse a Democrat. Troy, a Democrat. and Utica, a Democrat. The terms of the Mayors of Conces. Elmira and Poughkeepste expire next year. A majority of the cities of New York State, New York city excepted, have Republican Mayors.

The State census of Maryland gives the population the figures of 1, 190,050 returned by the Federal census It increases the population of Baltimore and decreases the population of the State outside that city. In some of the counties of Maryland, errors in the tak ing of the Federal census of a year ago have been proved, and some of the enumerators responsible for them are now, after trial and conviction, under sen-tence. Except in Maryland, the accuracy of the 1900 census has been little disputed.

majority and South Dakota is now one of the strong Republican States of the country, though in the election of 1896 it was very close, having been carried by Bryan by a plurality of 185 rotes. Last year it gave McKinley 15,000 and the Republican State ticket was successful by a plurality nearly as large. In punt could stand it no longer. "Here, I say," he remarked, "you're making a mistake. This river's 1900, the Fusionists elected their candidate for the Thames, you know—it isn't the fordam."

Governor by a small plurality,